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THE NATIONAL ER

G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR; JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

VOL. XI.

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1857.

NO. 574.

Robed in the light of a softened sun. Gliding hither with noiseless trend, Who lows not before thee is ill-bested Lo! thus I welcome thee, peerless guest, Nay, not to my throne, not by my side Come to my arms—my long-lost bride! Lay thy head on my yearning breast, And calm the pulse of its wild unrest. Methinks, my darling, your lips are chil That face is calmer and whiter now But I was trembling with tenderness. O Love, that day seems very far, Distantly glowing, a tremulous star he pitiless years that rolled between Why did that glory depart so soon?
Who quenched the light of your fair young June Heart of my heart, life of my life, Here I behold you, beautiful wife;

Yet I thought I witnessed you, day by day, Fade like the roses of summer away. I thought you went down to the silent dust— Ah, me! the woe! I thought you went up to the heaven of heavens Long ago.
Did the heart you should always have reigned with Open its portals to deadly sin? Open its portals to deadly sin?
Bid ha demon that lurks in the red wine's glow
Nerve my arm for a murderous blow?
Silent, serene, you are standing there,
And yet, O God! I can almost swear,
Could frenzy itself such measure deal,
I saw the gleam of the flashing stee!
Offentil cleans! O bleans dean. fearful gleam! O hidoous dream

nce you are here to-night. That I may deem it was a dream. Avaunt! ye Phantoms of the Brain, To-night, to-night, my heart is light, I crown the brimming bowl.

The mirth and the music of life; slor, and Beauty, and Love; Sister, and Mother, and Wife.

I pour the purple flood— Ho! menials, slaves! Ho! hellish race!

No sound but the clanking of iron chains, With which my jailors have bound me; No sight but the gloom of the prison walls Far away by the sounding sea,

In my old ancestral home, A lonely watcher is waiting for one A loneity watcher is waiting for one
Who nevermore shall come.
I know in what window o'erlsoking the sea
A single light burns dim—
In vain. It hath glimmered long;
But my prison walls are high and strong,
And Death is the warder grim.

O lonely watcher, quench that light That gleams on the ocean wave! Ere another moon rounds full and white, The earth shall witness a doleful sight— You have no power to save; And I, the heir of a noble name,

roof, as usual. Going down into the room, which was more than half under ground, lighted dimly by two holes near the roof, we kindled a bright fire of pine knots, brought from the mountains, and rested from our day's labors. First, however, it was necessary to exclude what little light came in from the world without, by fastening bits of newspapers over the rude windows aforesaid, at which one curious phiz after another was being framed in fast succession.

But alas for our anticipations of pleasant rest! They were doomed to such a realization as too often haunts the tired traveller seeking sleep in these vermin-infested nooks! So, with moonlight we prepared for a fresh start. Early though it was, the thousands of sheep and cattle about the village, watched by their grim dog-guardians, had already began to browse the dry, coarse grass.

We fell into the shadow of the hills that skirt the river Halys, after the sun arose, and proceeded very pleasantly for a time. Soon, however, we forsook the region of streams and trees, and came upon a wide, dreary plain, which might have passed for an Illinois prairie, but for its utter destitution of flowers or green grass. Some straggling spires of grass had indeed found root there, and served partly to bind together the caked soil, which everywhere yawned in wide seams; but their greenness had long ago withered up under the sum-ness had long ago withered up under the su

trees, and came upon a wide, dreary plain, which might have passed for an Illinois prairie, but for its utter destitution of flowers or green grass. Some straggling spires of grass had indeed found root there, and served partly to bind tegether the caked soil, which everywhere yawned in wide seams; but their greenness had long ago withered up under the summer suns. The parched, desert-like land acted as a reflector to the sun's ravs, and rendered to, the or is after administration of figures and positions, and the state of the s

upon! Well may every other Government, instead of casting a stone at the suffering, trem-

LIVINGSTONE'S EARLY LIFE.

ble for its own turn, when, like Jefferson, it remembers "that God is just!" MARY IRVING. Yours, as ever,

a picture so onen seem shall a proof—that of the anxious housewife striving to make both ends meet. At the age of ten, I was put into the factory as a "piecer," to aid by my earnings in lessening her anxiety. With a part of my first week's wages, I purchased Ruddiman's "Rudiments of Letin," and pursued the study of that language for many years ly afterward, with unabated ardor, at an evening ll. school, which met between the hours of eight and ten. The dictionary part of my labors was followed up till tweive o'clock, or later, if my followed up till tweive o'clock, or later, if my followed up till tweive o'clock, or later, if my impaire up and

the prise fort quand je me regarde, mais je stip fort quand je me regarde, mais je stip fort quand je me compare!"

If me dédaigne quand je me regarde, mais je officer, and is a striking example of the many follies of extravagance committed by ladies of the present day. The young Princes is a daughter of the late Marquis de Castellane, who statistical facts in regard to Paris, showing that the comforts of life are enjoyed only by a very small number of the inhabitants of this great metropolis. He states:

1. There are 385,242 families in Paris, of which 219,000 occupy lodgings consisting of two rooms, for which each families are the study of the the stu

ciennes laces; there were five dozen pocket handkerchiefs, (if we may still denominate those elegant little squares, with a plain centre of batiste, scarce large enough to cover the tip

should be addressed to

G. BAILEY, Washington, D. C.

in which many of her countrymen present took is a lively part. It is reported here that her husband has inherited a large fortune, making them quite independent of the emoluments of the profession, and that her love for the art alone induced her to go on the stage as an amt ateur. We take the following from the Courtry, every facility is afforded in the neighborhood of Paris, where country houses are to be rented for a few months, comfortably and even elegantly furnished.

"Madame de Wilhorst was very well received. When compared, however, with the vocalists of the present day, Madame de Wilhorst would be interested for a few months of the present day, Madame de Wilhorst would be interested for a few months, comfortably and exhibited at one of the first lingères of the place Vendome, and ordered by the young the place Vendome, and ordered by the young counters de Castellane, who was lately married to those of Van Buren.

When compared, however, with the vocalists of the present day, Madame de Wilhorst would be interested for a few months, comfortably and even elegantly furnished.

The following is an account of a trousseau exhibited at one of the first lingères of the Place Vendome, and ordered by the young counters de Castellane, who was lately married to those of Van Buren.

Mr. Fitch was in favor of admitting Kansas with whatever Constitution she might present to be resulted in the neighborhood of Paris, where country houses are to be rented for a few months, comfortably and even elegantly furnished.

The following is an account of a trousseau exhibited at one of the first lingères of the greatest number.

Mr. Diode it these expressed that right. He desired to adopt the course productive of the least evil to those of Van Buren.

Mr. Diode it the same of Van Buren.

Mr. Fitch was in favor of admitting Kansas with whotever Constitution or with whotever Constituti Mr. Fitch was in favor of admitting Kansas with whatever Constitution she might present here, provided it was republican in form. The Convention had the power to submit the Constitution or withhold it, and were only responsible to the people of Kansas for the manner in

the greatest number.

Mr. Douglas replied. If differing from the President was "faction," that Senator had double that amount of faction with himself. He had not become the mere servile tool of any President, so as to feel himself bound to take every recommendation without examining to see whether it met his approbation or not. As to harmony in the Democratic party, he had only to say, if the Democratic Senators and the President would stand by the Cincinnati platform, there would be harmony between them all and himself. "Call it faction—call it what you please," said he, "I intend to stand by the Nebraska bil; to stand by the Cincinnati platform; to stand by the organization and prin
Nebraska bil; to stand by the organization and prin
Nebraska bil; to stand by the organization and prin
Nebraska bil; to stand by the organization and prin
Nebraska bil; to stand by the organization and prin
Nebraska bil; to stand by the organization and prin
Nebraska bil; to stand by the organization and prin-President, so as to feel himself bound to take declares that a state of war exists, did not form; to stand by the cincinnati plat-form; to stand by the organization and prin-ciples of the party; and I defy opposition, from whatever quarter it comes."

The Senate, after an executive session, ad-

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

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sible to the people of Kansas for the manner in which they exercised that right. He desired to adopt the course productive of the least evil to the greatest number.

Mr. Warren said that this was a case which the country and every honest man desired to be investigated. Members were sitting here with a Delegate from a Territory which was

of privilege, but it would be for the House to say whether the reasons assigned should be admitted. He was not nor was the House

prepared to assert that the facts charged constitute sufficient ground for the rejection of

ED PHYSICIAN,

The Washington correspondent of the Rich

dated December 21st, makes the following cu

"The President adheres firmly to the pos

"The President adheres firmly to the posi-tions assumed in his annual message, and thinks Gov. Walker's pronunciaments will not entirely annihilate him. If the Constitution should be stripped of the Slavery clause by the vote in Kansas to-day, and such Mr. Buchanan thinks will be the case, he is sanguine Congress.

onal legislation this apple of discord, this bon contention, this fruitful source of agitation

missioner of Indian Affairs, was dispatched to Kansas, with special instructions to induce every Administration Democrat, whether Pro-

ceery Administration Democrat, onether Pro-Slavery or not, to vote against the Slavery clause of the Lecompton Constitution. This was the only salvation for the Constitution; and if the Free State men refused to vote it out, the Pro-Slavery men would have it to do.

Events transpiring, after Gen. Denver left here, induced the President to appoint him Secretary of the Territory of Kansas, in the place of Mr. Stanton, removed."

The correspondent who writes the foregoin

a warm supporter of the Administration, and

writing to the leading Administration paper

the South. We presume he knows whereo

e affirms. If the statement be true, it fur-

ishes an extraordinary illustration of the doc

trine of Non-Intervention, so strongly insisted

upon by the Administration; and it shows, too

the desperate shifts the President has resorted

ANOTHER TEST.

"A Northern Democratic Editor" in Wash

ngton publishes "a card" in the Union, depre

ating the severe strictures of Senator Douglas

on the conduct of certain editors from the

North, who, happening to be here, are sending

nome to their papers animadversions on his

ourse. This particular editor avers his sincer-

ty and purity, and sees not how Judge Doug

of recognising the Lecompton Constitution

nade a party test. The Kansas-Nebraska act.

e says, the moment it became an Administra

"It was this test, however, that gave by turns every State in the North to the Black Republi-cans, and to the Senatorhimself a Black Republi-

hough, that sifted the Democratic party, and gave it riddance of all the Anti-Slavery, Aboli-

on elements that had given it so much trouble

It will be observed that, in the spirit of a man

tyr, he seems to rejoice in the sufferings and

reverses sustained by his Party in the cause of

lavery. True, that terrible test prostrated them

in every free State, but it purified them of the

taint of sympathy with Liberty! What more

could be desired? Unfortunately, time has

shown that the Party after all was not thorough-

purified-not yet made perfect through suf-

ring for Slavery; and this " Northern Demo

eratic editor" seems willing to subject it to an

ther test, still more excruciating. Exact ad

what the Slaveholding Oligarchy requires.

vated ideas of Democracy.

e sees fit to comment.

This "Northern Democratic Editor" has

THE PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR WALKER

The President, through the Secretary

state, accepts the resignation of Gov. Walker

out deems it improper to reply to the argumen

which accompanies it. On one point, however

"You state that the President has change

his policy in regard to Kansas. And why this allegation? Simply because the Convention of

allegation? Simply because the Convention of Kansas having, in the exercise of the right be longing to them, decided that they would no submit the whole Constitution to the people, al

though they have submitted the all-important and dangerous question of Slavery, which threatened to convulse the Union, and was

alone prominent in the minds of the peop

perative duty, and this in strict conformity with

he now assumes, of attempting to force a Con-

stitution upon the People of Kansas, in defiance

of the principle of self-government, and at the

Mr. Buchanan may assume, if he please, that

hazard of civil war.

ut every State, he had not treated the

Democracy." He continues:

overeignty.

on measure, was made " a test of straight-out

s could complain, were adhesion to the policy

to for the purpose of maintaining an untenabl

rions revelation :

of contention, this fruitfu

made a report to provide for the accommoda tion of reporters and foreign ministers, and a ladies' gallery; that a room shall be set apart for a telegraph office; empowering the Doorkeeper to employ six additional messengers, and six laborers; and curtailing the classes of persons to be admitted to the floor. The report was adopted

The deaths of Mesers. Brenton and Lockhar late of Indiana, were announced, and the House adjourned to the fourth of January.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1857.

THE LAST NUMBER OF THE VOLUME. With this number, the Era closes its elev colume. How many of our subscribers, at this important juncture, intend to leave us? With how many shall we commence our twelfth

THE NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPEDIA.

We shall notice in our next number Appleton's New American Cyclopædia, the first num ber of which is just issued. It is published by subscription only.

A special agent of the Messrs. Appletons is now in this city, who will call on the citizens generally. Orders for him may be sent to Shillington's bookstore—where copies may be seen—and they will receive prompt attention.

CAPTURE OF WALKER, AND RETURN TO

In our news columns may be found an a count of the capture of the " man of destiny." as our Southern friends like to style him. and his return to the United States. His career was cut short. The time has not yet come for Americanizing Central America.

This sudden catastrophe must afflict the Southern Propaganda. The President will soon find out that he has stirred up a hornet's nest. Perhaps the Commodore will appear to have displayed too much zeal.

At all events, the Administration must d something to assuage the bitterness of the disappointment of the fire-eaters. What of Cuba?

MR. BENTON AND THE SUPREME COURT. Historical and Legal Examination of the Decision of the

of the Thirty Years' View. New York: D. Applet

We are indebted to Mr. Benton for a copy of this "Examination," which, although at one time arrested by a severe attack of sickness in the author, bears all the marks of his inexhaustible intellect, and is a triumphant refutation of the dicta of the Supreme Court, in regard to the "unconstitut souri Compromise, and the self-extension of the Federal Constitution to the Territories."

In an elaborate Introductory Note he sets forth at length his objections to the decision of the Court," not only because it was without jurisdiction and wrong in itself, but because was political, pertaining to the policy of civil government of the Union, interfering with the dministration of the affairs of the State."

The ground is taken and ably maintained the Congress holds its powers from the Constitu tion, must construe these powers for itself, it not bound by the decisions of the Supreme Court; and that this Tribunal has no right to attempt to decide political questions, "affecting Congress in its legislative capacity." Congress ought to follow its own opinion, in

dependently, as it did "in the case of the United States Bank, the Sedition Law," &c., regardless of the Court's decision.

Mr. Buchanan appears to entertain quite the Court in the case of the Missouri Com- ria. We do not style from the beginning of the Constitution, and would doubtless be pleased if the Court would settle for the Executive and Congress all questions on which they have to act. In othe words, he would have Congress and the Executive look to the Court, not the Constitution for the definition of their powers, swear allegiance to the Court, not the Constitution.

. Mr. Benton next proceeds to his main work, the Examination of the Court's Opinion, under

1. As it concerns the power exercised by Congress over the original territory of the Uni-2. As it concerns the new territory acquired

by the Louisiana Purchase. 3. As it respects the Missouri Con

The great object is to show that Congress exercised, and rightfully, supreme authority over the Territories, both original and acquired that it governed them independently of the Constitution, by virtue of sovereign and propritary rights; that the question of admitting or prohibiting Slavery " never rose higher than a question of expediency;" and that all this continued to be the case, without distinction of men or parties, and with the universal concurrence of all the departments of the Government, legislative, executive, judiciary, State and Federal, from the legislative adoption of the Ordinance of 1787, in the year 1789, down to the abrogation of the Missouri Compromis

We nead not say with what energy the argument is presented, with what an array of facts and variety of illustrations it is enforced. The author sees clearly the practical effect

sought by the promulgation of the new doctrines especially that of the "Self-Extension of the Constitution with Slavery to Territories"-the institution of Slavery instantly in all Territory, over all opposing laws and usages.

"That is the declared effect of the transi gration of the Constitution to free territory by the author of the doctrine; and great is the extent of country, either acquired or to be acquired, in which the doctrine is to have application. All New Mexico and California, at the time it was broached-all the Territories rever situated, and as much as can be added to them—these additions have already been considerable, and vast, and varied acces-sions are still expected. Arizonia has been acquired; fifty millions were obliged to Mexico for her northern half, to include Monterey and Saltillo; a next is now offerred for Sonora and Sinoloa, down to Guayamas; Tehuantepee, Nicaragua, Panama, Darien, the Spanish part of San Domingo, Cuba, with islands on both sides of the travial continuation. sides of the tropical continent Nor do we stop at the two Arizonias, thin coasts and islands as they are; but, circumscribing the homoge-neous globe, we look wistfully at the Sandwich neous globe, we look wistfully at the Sandwich Islands, and on some germ in the Polynesian group; and plunging to the antipodes, pounce down upon Formosa in the Chinese sea. Such as the coherens of the last Administration were the schemes of the last Administration, and must continue, should its policy continue. Over all these provinces, and islands, and ports, now free, our Constitution must spread, (if we acquire them, and the decision of the Supreme Court stande,) overriding and overruling all Anti-Slavery law in their respective limits, and planting Africas Slavery is the level. limits, and planting African Slavery in its place beyond the power of Congress or the peopl there to prevent it."

After this, we cannot suppose that the veter an author of this tearching Examination, who sees so clearly the fearful consequences of these opinions of the Supreme Court, can bring him self to support in any way an Administra and a Party which have formally incorporate them into their creed, and pledged themselve to abide by them in their policy.

The Editor of the Era will receive his friends, as usual, New Year's Day.

POLITICAL TRUTHS - RIGHT OF SELF-GOV-ERNMENT-POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY.

It is impossible to state the fundar Truths of Political Science with mathematica exactness. Theorists who attempt this, and hen undertake to reason accordingly, fall into nextricable difficulties. The axiom of the Declaration of Indepen

endence, that " Governments derive their just owers from the consent of the governed. needs careful interpretation to give it any pract ical value. Let us attempt to apply the Prin ciple which seems so intelligibly enune State—for example, South Carolina. Who are the "governed?" Men, women, and childrenwhite, black, and mulatto—free people and slaves Does the Government of the State derive it "just powers" from the consent of all these classes? Literally, all are "governed"—but as a matter of fact, we know that slaves, and colored people, and women, and children, are not included in that term: their consent is not asked to the endowment of the Governmen with any power : all that is necessary is, the consent of the free white males. But, here again we must resort to interpretation. Only free white males over twenty-one are meant. By what law of nature is it, on what self-eviden principle is it, that free white males of eightee nineteen, twenty, are excluded? And is the onsent of all free white males over twenty-one cessary to secure a just power to the Govern No-otherwise there never could be any just Government. The consent of only a majority of them is required. Must the con-sent be formal or implied, preliminary or sub-

sequent? The Declaration sayeth not. Here then is a great Truth, as it is called, terms so inexact as to require a series of constructions to make it intelligible and fit for an plication. The proposition that "all Govern ments derive their just powers from the conser of the governed," means, generally, that they derive their power from the consent of a majority of males over twenty one, or exceptionally, as in the case of South Carolina and other slave States, from the consent of a majority of the free white males over twenty-one-the consent in both cases being either formal or implied.

This may answer as a convenient definitio of a Principle, acted upon in this country, but it will not bear the test of rigid scrutiny. Suppose, for instance, the majority of free white males should endow the Government with pow er to prohibit religious worship except in one way, and to exact a certain religious belief as a test of eligibility to office, would it be a just

Every one sees that something more is nec sary to constitute a just power in Governmen than the consent of the governed-of the ma jority of males over twenty-one. It must be in ordance with justice-with the natural right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, as nherent in every human being. Right and wrong do not depend upon majorities or minor ities. Neither a minority nor the whole of a community can invest Government with a just ower to do injustice.

Another example of the inexactness which Political Truths are stated, is to be found in the discussion of what is called "Sovereign-"Sovereignty" means, supreme power, In its highest sense, it belongs to God alone. As defining powers existing in human conditions. it admits of various meanings. It is the highest power in a State-but there may be inferior Sovereignties. There is an absolute Sovereignty and a limited Sovereignty. That of the Czar is absolute, that of the Queen of England. limited. We do not call our President, Sovereign, and yet, officially, during his term of ofa different view. He hailed the opinion of fice, he wields more power than Queen Victopromise, although it assumed to set aside the is less amenable to public opinion than the British Parliament, which is often styled Sover eign. American politicians speak of the Sov. ereign People, although the People are the governed," not the Government; and of the Sovereign States, although the Federal Constitution, and the Laws passed in pursuance hereof, are the supreme law of the land, "any-

hing in the laws of the States to the contrary It is vain to attempt to confine the word Sovereignty to one thing, as Governor Walker does in his Letter to the President. Usage forbids it. So restricted a definition would lead to continual misunderstandings. Sovereignty reides alone in the People, says Mr. Walkerthat is, in the People of each State : there is no other Sovereignty. And yet, it is only on rare occasions that this Sovereienty makes itself manifest, as, for example, in the creation, the ratification, or the amendment of a Constitu tion-never in the ordinary functions of Gov

ernment, never in the administration Sovereignty resides in the People of each State, as the source of all political power. That is true; but the term is greatly expanded in popular acceptation. Each State-that is, the ernment of each-being the State organized, is sovereign and independent in relation to other State Governments. The United Statesthat is, the Government, being the States or ganized for certain purposes, as one body, i ree, sovereign, independent, in relation to all other Governments. The State Government being supreme within its limits, is Sovereign

The Federal Government, being suprem

within its limits, is Sovereign. The People of each State, being the source of all power in either, are Sovereign, although they cannot act upon the humblest individual except through the limited Sovereignties derived from themselves. The citizen owes allegiance to the Government of his State and to the Government of the United States: to them he looks for protection-their laws he obeys ne does net acknowledge allegiance to "the People," or look to them for protection; and they do not enact the laws regulating his sterests. Strange that the only American overeign should be so completely ignored by everybody, except the political theorist and the

emagogue! Southern dogmatists of a certain school claim hat Sovereignty over the Territories resides lone in the People of the States-or, more preisely, in the People of each State. According this, there are thirty-one distinct Sovereignies over our Territories, each possessing an equal right to govern them. When they acquired their Sovereignty, how they are to exreise it, how they are to decide, when conflictng in their views, we are not informed. The institution of a State defines what the State lovernment may do, and how it shall be done; the Constitution of the United States define what the Federal Government may do, and now it shall be done; but we have no Constitu ion directing how the People of each State shall, as a Sovereign, exercise Sovereign fund

ions over the Territories of the Union. This Southern notion is too ridiculous for fu

Next, we have the theory that the people Territory possess Sovereignty, and, in the exrcise of their Sovereign rights, have a right to determine their own institutions-a theory just as groundless as the one just noticed. The Sovereignty of the People of a Territory! When do they acquire it? At first, a hundred adventurers settle on a vast domain, acquired by the Government of the United States. Does Sov ereignty reside in them? Does settlement invest them with a right to govern the hundreds of thousands of square miles of a Territory, of Slavery upon it; in recognizing as a Legislativ lowing extract from the Proclamation issued by since

which they occupy a few thousand acres?
They multiply; immigration adds to their notorious fraud and violence; in bestowing numbers. Congress encloses them within certain boundaries—organizes them into a political thin; and in now attempting to bring Kansas.

They multiply; immigration adds to their notorious fraud and violence; in bestowing nouncing the election to be held on the 21st, the provision therefor, and the question to be last, the question of Slavery was settled. I have been informed, by two Pro-Slavery guestion to be determined:

They multiply; immigration adds to their notorious fraud and violence; in bestowing nouncing the election to be held on the 21st, the provision therefor, and the question of Slavery was settled. I have been informed, by two Pro-Slavery guestion to be determined: tain boundaries—organizes them into a political tion; and in now attempting to bring Kansas community—gives them a Constitution—auinto the Union with a Pre-Slavery Constitution; which it knows, and the whole country knows, thorizes them to carry on the work of self-government to a certain extent—appoints them a is repudiated by four-fifths of its qualified voters. In all this, we do not say it has violated the Governor, a Secretary of State, an Attorney Constitution, but it has trampled upon justice General, a Judiciary. Who exercises Sovereign right here—the people of a Territory, or and natural right, and made itself an accom-Congress? Can they do more than they are plice in oppression and fraud. It has abused authorized to do? Can they exercise a sinits unquestioned Sovereignty over the Territory, gle power not granted by Congress? And has by, disregarding the will of the majority, by not the power been again and again reserved by Congress, to revise their laws, and to annul them, should it see proper? Are they Soverof the peace and order of the Territory, detrimental to the honor and dangerous to the eign, then, after their Territorial organization? Vhere is the evidence? Brigham Young and Union of these States. is People, acting upon this assumption, are ounced as rebels; the House of Rep

PRESIDENTIAL INTERVENTION AGAINST atives, affirming that they are rebels, appoints a Committee to examine the right of their Mr. Douglas was severely censured by some elegate to hold his seat in that body: the dministration Senators, for insinuating that Washington influence would be brought to resident dispatches an army to put down the ebellion; and if the counsel of Senator Douglas to vote for the Constitution without Slavery, so followed, the act organizing their organ as to embarrass him and his friends in their tion as a Territory will be repealed! opposition to the Constitution.

Territorial Sovereignty! Squatter Sovereign-! Popular Sovereignty in Territories! What

niserable mockery.

The men who deal most flippantly with the

brases, know that they mean nothing.

The plain truth is that which has always een acted upon, in a greater or less degree : The Sovereignty over the Territories of the Union resides in the Federal Government. The States ceded to the Congress of the Confeder. ation the Northwest Territory; Congress accepted the cession, and provided an Ordinance, the form of a Compact, for its government The Congress of the Constitution, through that nstrument expressly, became bound by the enragements of the old Congress, and, in pursuance of this obligation, at its first session assed an act recognising that ordinance, and iving it effect. The clause in the Constituon, authorizing it to pass all needful rules and regulations for the Territory or any other property of the United States, was clearly innded to apply to that Territory, but being eneral in its views, and required by the reations of the Federal Government to any Teritory, would apply reasonably to any other Cerritory which might be acquired.

Whether the framers of the Constitution con emplated further Territorial acquisition, we do not know: certainly they did not grant power n express terms to acquire; although, in con ferring on the President and the Senate power to make Treaties, it may be argued that they evilently conferred the power of Territorial acquiition. So, too, the same power might be inci dental to the power of Congress to declare war. Conquests might be made, and conquests reained, as indemnity for wrong done, or securiv for peace.

By Treaty, Conquest, or Purchase, the Federal Government has acquired Territorynot the Sovereign People of each separate State; and the power to govern is plainly in separable from the power to acquire and possess. Even were there no clause in the Constitution authorizing Congress to make all needfol rules and regulations for the Territory of other property of the United States, the Federal Government, from the plain propriety and necessity of the case, must possess this right, ag incident to its right to acquire. It alone s Sovereign over the Territories, and in the exercise of its rights, is limited by its discretion-not by the Constitution, for the Constitution is a form of Government for the States united, not Territories. Territories have

no State rights. Territories by a Governor and Council, or hrough a Governor, Legislature, and Judiciary. It may, if it see proper, withhold the lower of self-government, or it may grant it it may authorize the people of a Territory to form a State Constitution, or refuse them au-thority. It may ratify the form of a State Constitution formed by them, voluntarily, and eceive them into the Union, on their petition or refuse such ratification and petition : and until admitted into the Union as a State, the people of a Territory have no sovereignty, but are under the control of the Federal Government. The Government may do wrong may act oppressively - but it must then arraigned, not on constitutional grounds, by on grounds of reason and natural right. The people of a Territory have no right to resist der the Constitution, or in virtue of the Contitution, for it is not over them; it is not, a sumed by the Pro-Slavery majority of the apreme Court, for Pro-Slavery purposes, ex aded to them. Their only right of resistan

s, the great natural right of revolution. We are at pains to make these views prom ent, lest some of our readers be perplexed with the discussions which now seem to turn upon the question of Popular Sovereignty, and lose sight of the simple, clear, well-established principles held by the Republicans in common with the founders of our Constitution, concerning the relations of the Federal Government to Territories.

The dectrine that would place them under thirty-one distinct Sovereignties, would make all Territorial Government an impossibility.

The doctrine that claims for the people of Territory, before or after Territorial organization, Sovereign rights, has no ground to rest upon-is inconsistent with the power always exercised by Congress over Territories, by the consent and co-operation of all parties-and annot be carried out without encouraging hem in rebellion.

The doctrine that the Federal Constituti self-extended to the Territories is false, b ause that paper was made by the people of the Inited States, not Territories; for States, not Teritories; applies to States, not Territories. If so extended, all Territories would at once rise to the rank and claims of States, and as such, be entitled, without act of Congress, to organize tate Constitutions, form State Governments and elect Representatives and Senators t Congress.

perative duty, and this in strict conformity with previous instructions, to take care that a fair election should be held on this vital question, and thus give peace to the Union. Had he acted in any other manner merely because he preferred the submission of the Constitution generally to the people, his responsibility would have been of the gravest character." The only true doctrine is, that the Federa Government is Sovereign over Territories, has a right to govern them at its will, to keep them n a Territorial condition so long as it shall deem best, to prohibit in them any institution or practice which it may judge detrimental to he public welfare, to admit them as States either by authorizing preliminary Convention to form State Constitutions, or by ratifying the proceedings of Conventions held by the People,

of their own motion. question of justice and expediency, not consti- whom did not vote—some of them because the tional right. Taking the standard of natural right as the measure of the just powers of Govoppress these people, ought to protect their authority of that body. It was chosen by an rights and promote their interests, ought to consult their will, so far as the general welfare will than a fifth of the number of voters in the Terallow, ought to invest them, as far as may be ritory. The President of the Convention, Mr. done, without injury to the United States, with the power of self-government, ought, wheneve they desire, and their condition justifies it, admit them as States. In regard specially Kansas, it has done wrong, in repealing the act protecting the Territory against Slavery; in whether slaves might be imported into it. That giving aid and countenance to attempts to force | we do not misrepresent, is shown by the fol-

"Now, therefore, be it known to the people of Kansas Territory, that on the said 21st day of December, 1857, polls will be opened in the several election districts of said Territory, at which the actual bona fide white male inhabit-

But even that single question was not submit

ed fairly, for no man could vote yea or nay induce the Pro-Slavery men in Kansas upon it, without voting at the same time for the Constitution. If a Pro-Slavery man, no natter if he hated the Constitution, he must rote for it, if he would make known his will in favor of the future introduction of S'avery. nond (Va.) Enquirer, who seems to speak with The special pleading that might be excused authority concerning the acts and counsels of the Administration, in a letter to that paper a pettifogger, does not become the Presi ential office.

KANSAS-THE LEGISLATURE.

The following resume of the work account complished by the Kansas Legislature, previous to its adjournment, is given by the correspondent of the *Tribune*:

pondent of the Tribune:

"They repealed the law authorizing the Convention that framed the Lecompton Constitution; vetoed by Stanton—passed over his veto. They passed the militia law; vetoed by Stanton—passed the militia law; vetoed by Stan on—passed over his veto. They elected offi-cers under it. They provided for submitting the Lecompton Constitution to a fair vote of the Lecompton Constitution to a fair vote of the people on the 4th of January; approved by Stanton. They passed a law to punish election frauds; approved by Stanton. They passed a joint resolution protesting against the Lecomp-ton Constitution, setting forth the facts in con-nection with it, and, as the representatives and Governor of the Territory, demanded that Con-gress shall not admit Kansas as a State under it: signed by Stanton. They proposed a congress shall not admit kansas as a State under it; signed by Stanton. They proposed a concurrent resolution, reaffirming the Topeka Constitution, declaring it to be the organic law for the future State, chosen as such by a majority of the people, and demanding admission under it as a State of the Union. This was placed in the American Constitution of the Union. in the shape of a concurrent resolution, to relieve Stanton from the necessity of signing is Both of these sets of resolutions are to be set by the Speaker of the House and the President of the Council to the President, and each pr

or the Council to the Frencent, and each pre-siding officer of Congress.

"The Legislature rejected the bill for elect-ing delegates to a Constitutional Convention. They neglected or refused to take any steps for submitting the Topeka Constitution together with the Lecompton Constitution. They rejected the bill providing for electing officers under the Lecompton Constitution in January to be the officers in case of the acceptar said Constitution by Congress."

The Legislature of Kansas, at its special se

ion, acted with prudence and energy. The Militia Bill was necessary to save the Cerritory from being exposed through the re nissness or sinister policy of the Governor who, holding his appointment from Washing ton, might entertain views inconsistent with th nterests of the People.

Their provision for submitting the Lecom

on Constitution to a vote of the People on the 4th of January, will test the sense of the whole People in regard to that instrument, and when the returns shall be sent to Congress, the Pres ident may find reason to change his position. The Legislature was undisturbed during its session. General Cass, in the Letter of Instruc-

Mr. Denver, now Acting Governo "The Territorial Legislature doubtless of rened on the 7th inst., and while it remains i session, its members are entitled to be secure and free in their deliberations. Its rightful ac tion must also be respected. Should it authorize an election by the people for any purpos his election should be held without it no less than those authorized by the Conve

tion. While the peace of the Territory is proserved and the freedom of election is secured there need be no fear of disastrous consequences. * * From whatever quarter it is attempted to interfere by violence with the election authorized by the Constitutional Conver tion, or which may be authorized by the Legislature, the attempt must be resisted, and the security of the elections maintained. The pea able progress of these elections can obvi occasion no injury to any citizen of any par because their results can have only their d weight under the Constitution and laws."

esion to the Lecompton Constitution; make it a test of Democratic orthodoxy, that the Party Mr. Denver is now exercising the fund sustain the Administration in forcing the Conof Governor. The disturbances at Fort Sco stitution of a meager minority upon a vast madid not grow out of the elections, but out of ority, a Pro-Slavery Constitution hatched by feuds between the Free State and Pro-Slavery fraud upon a Free State People-and then you men. Judge Williams, through the Unio will thoroughly cleanse the Party of the slight charges the blame upon the former, the corr est Anti-Slavery taint; no man would be left in pondent of the St. Louis Democrat, upon the t who is not ready at all times to do precisely latter. Several lives were lost, on both sides, and United States troops were called out. The particulars have not yet reached us, but the accounts seem to be exaggerated.

> MR. BRODERICK VERSUS THE PRESIDENT The California Senator, Mr. Broderick, Wednesday of last week came out boldly again President Buchanan in his Kansas policy. Whe

Democrats grow manly and outspoken, there i hope that the race of doughfaces may come an end. Mr. Broderick spoke as follows: "As I am the only Senator, I believe, on the

ide of the House who feels disposed, with the Senator from Illinois and the Senator from Michigan, to oppose the Lecompton Constitu-tion, I should like, before the adjournment of the Senate to-day, to be heard for a very f ninutes on this question.

"I have listened to the debate very attenti

ly, and while I agree with the llinois and the Senator from Michigan in mos of what they have said, I disagree with them regard to the President's connection with t question. When the President of the United States sent Gov. Walker and Secretary Stanton to Kansas, they found the people there in a state of insurrection, and, after a great deal of abor on the part of those gentlem ed peace and quiet to Kansas. I think President of the United States and his Cabi nre alone responsible for the present outbream in Kansas. Governor Walker had returne to Washington before the President of the United States issued his message. He con-versed with the President of the United States Not so grave as is the responsibility which on the subject of Kansas. I understand the told him that fifteen out of the thirty-fo counties in Kansas were deprived of a voice the election of delegates to the Lecomp Convention. If I understand this subject, a I hope I do, I think that the President of the Convention represented the People of Kansas, and that it has fairly submitted to the Peo-United States is alone responsible for the present state of affairs in Kansas. It is the first ple the question of Slavery, but all the world time, I believe, in the history of this country, that a President of the United States ever knows better. Facts flatly contradict him-The Convention was not called by a Legislature held, to attempt to coerce the people into a submission to the will of an illegalized box representing the People of Kansas. It was not ected by the People of Kansas, four-fifths of men. I have heard a great deal said about question of Slavery being submitted to people of Kansas.

"Why, sir, I consider that the question officers appointed by the so-called Legislature

would not register them; some because they would not recognise, even in appearance, the Slavery was submitted to the people of Kansas at the October election in a more favorable aspect than it will ever be aggregate vote of less than 2,000, not more again. Mr. Ransom was nominated by the Democratic party for Congress, and if I had been a citizen of Kansas I should have voted for him. The Pro-Slavery men of Kansas had sented only a minority. Nor did it submit the Question of Slavery fairly to the People. The question was, not whether Slavery should be Slavery man. What was the result of telection? We find that Mr. Parrott, the publican candidate for Congress, was returned 2000. I consider to athorized in the new State, or excluded, but

which the actual bona fide white male inhabitants, resident in said Territory, on said day aforesaid, shall vote for or against the future introduction of Slavery into said State of Kansas, in the manner following, as required by said Constitution:

"The voting shall be by ballot, and those voting for Kansas as a slave State shall vote a ballot with the words 'Constitution with Slavery,' and those voting for Kansas to be a free State shall vote a ballot with the words 'Constitution with slavery,' and those voting for Kansas to be a free State shall vote a ballot with the words 'Constitution with no Slavery.'"—that was the question, and the only question submitted. For the existing Slavery there, the Constitution had provided that it should be perpetual!

But even that single question was not submit. elected by that party, to create civil war in Kansas. The only thing that has astonished me in this whole matter is the forbearance of the people of Kansas. If they had taken the delegates to the Lecompton Convention and flogged them, or cut their ears off, and driven them out of the country. I would have applauded out of the country, I would have applauded them for the act. I have spoken for the pur-pose of placing myself right upon this ques-

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Just before its adjournment, the House Representatives passed a resolution, providing new arrangements in the new Hall. They are as follows :

1. Assigning portions of the galleries for the use of the press, of foreign ministers, and sladies' gallery.

2. Reserving certain lobbies and staircases

for the use of the press and persons admitted to the floor.

3. Directing the superintendent to fit up the reporters' gallery with seats, desks, and conve iences for writing and taking notes. 4. Reserving the room in the rear of the reporters' gallery for a telegraph room and for

5. Directing the present document room 6. Authorizing six additional assistant door-teepers and assistant messengers, and six additional laborers.
7. Amending the 17th, 18th, and 19th rules,

enumerating the persons privileged to the floor, the terms upon which reporters may be assign-8. Allowing the committee further time

eport on the matters referred to them. It is understood that the arrangements for nembers of the press will be completed during he present recess of Congress.

Early in November, the sloop of war Dale Commander McBlair, was lying at the mouth of the Congo river, when private information was obtained of the presence of an American slaver up the river. Lieut. T. Lee Walker, or the Dale, volunteered to lead an expedition and in the launch, with a crew of 18 men, pen etrated to Ponto da Lenka, thirty miles the mouth of the river, surprised the slaver s her moorings, got her under weigh, navigate safely through the shoals of the Congo, and i thirty-six hours from the time of leaving had the three states are the time of leaving and her at anchor under the guns of the Dale, with the captain and crew in confinement.

The prize proved to be the American barque W. G. Lewis, of 264 tons. She has been sent to the United States in command of Lieut. Ken-

nard, late first lieutenant of the Dale, to whos position, as executive officer. Lieut. Walker On the morning of Nov. 12th, one of the first cutter's crew of the Dale died, in five seconds,

George B. Butler, a distinguished New

York politician in the ranks of the Democracy, is out in a strong letter against the Administration, for its advocacy of the Lecompton Constitution. In the same letter he declares it as good; but he believes in giving the people of Kansas fair play. Some of the letter-writers record rumors to

the effect that the Administration is already so rightened at Mr. Douglas's movement in defence of Popular Sovereignty, that it will propose that Congress accept the Lecompton Constitution, with a Proviso carrying it to the people of Kansas for ratification or rejection.

Gen. Cass's Letter to Gov. Walker. Washington, Dec. 23 .- Mr. Secretary Cass has given the following reply to Gov. Walker's etter of resignation:

Sin: On Wednesday last I received communication of the 15th inst., tendering you resignation as Governor of Kansas. This resig nation is accompanied by a long argument on the affairs of the Territory generally, to which, you are well aware, it would be impossible for this Department to reply. If every officer of the Government who feels himself constrained to refuse obedience to the instructions of the President shall pursue this unusual course, and thus place on the files of the appropriat Department a criticism on the policy of the Administration, no person knows yourself to what consequences this might lead. They must either cause the charges and arguents against the President to be filed among the public archives of the country, without con tradiction or reply, or it must spend the time which ought to devoted to the public service in controversies with subordinate officers who

nay disapprove of the President's policy.
Whilst duty therefore forbids me to enter various topics embraced in your argumer is proper that I should make a remark single point. You state that the President changed his policy in regard to Kansas. why this allegation? Simply because the Convention of Kansas have, in the exercise of the rights belonging to them, decided that they would not submit the whole Constitution to the would not submit the whole Constitution to the people, although they had submitted the all-im-portant and dangerous question of Slavery, which threatened to convulse the Union, and was alone prominent in the minds of the people throughout every State. He had not treated the submission of this question as a mere nulli-

Under these circumstances, it was his im perative duty, and this in strict confo with previous instructions, to take care that a fair election be held on this vital question, and thus give peace to the Union. Had he acted in any other manner, merely because he pre-ferred the submission of the Constitution originally to the people, his responsibility have been of the gravest character. He intended or expressed the opinion that the Con-vention was bound to submit any portion of the Constitution to the people except the question of Slavery, much less that that portion would e invalid without such aubmiss entertained such an opinion, this would have seen in opposition to the numerous precedents which have occurred since the adoption of the Federal Constitution by the different States The question of Slavery was the all-absorbing question, and you were sent to Kansas with the confidence of the President to carry out the rinciples of the Kansas-Nebraska act. e question whether Kansas was to be a free r a slave State, you was not to inte were to secure the people of Kansas a free and air election, to decide the question for them-telves. The President was therefore happy to earn, from your despatches to this Department, July 15th, that in all your speeches you had efrained from expressing any opinion as to whether it would be a slave or free State. I am instructed to inform you that your resigna-tion of the office of Governor of Kansas has

I am, sir, your obedient servant To Robert J. Walker, Washington

eply of a boy to his mother: "The father was of the keep-your children at-a-distance and the boy, wanting a new suit, very n and the toy, was asked the mother to intercede for him.

don't you ask your father yourself, my son?'

Why, mother, I would ask

THE FIRE-EATERS UPON MR. DOUGLAS.

The Richmond South pours out the vials of The Richmond South pours out the viais of Life of Aaron Burr. By James Parton. New York: ion to the Lecompton fraud. It says: "If Judge Douglas had been content with

he delivery of a speech, no matter how obnoxthe delivery of a speech, no matter now obnuxious its sentiments, he might have hoped for ographies of the year—in some respects, the some charity of construction and leniency of best biography of Aaron Burr extant. It has censure among the Democracy of the South; but surely he cannot expect us to tolerate an act of such declared and determined hostility as s revealed in his resistance to the action of the Lecompton Convention. Words may be forgotten, but for a blow there is no pardon. And seen is more interesting or more readable, and what more mischievous blow against the South, the Administration, the Democracy, and the Union, could their most malignant enemy suggest, than is inflicted by Judge Douglas, when he employs all his power to prevent a settlement of the Kansas difficulty on the basis of the Lecompton Constitution? It is idle to argue that he only stands upon a point of expediency. He repudiates the suggestion himself as a reproachful imputation, and claims to content an essential principle. The President deems contains several articles of unusual interes it of great importance to the success of his administration, that Kansas shall be admitted into the Union with the Lecompton Constitu-Senator Douglas exerts every energy of his nature to prevent that consummat

the Kansas-Nebraska act "in their own way," similar article in the July number of the West proceeds to read Senator Douglas out of the Democratic party. "The Democratic party affirm the right of

interference. Senator Douglas denies them the privilege of organizing a Government through the instrumentality of a representative Conven-tion, and proposes to subject Kansas to restric-tions, from which it is exempt by the express terms of the original act of Congress. After this statement, will anybody pretend that Senator Douglas is separated from the South, the Administration, and the Democratic party, by nothing more than an immaterial idea of experiments. After the usual quantity and quality of matter. A sketchy paper upon "Cornwall," a review of that delightful book, "Tom Brown's School Days," articles upon "Communication With diency? He occupies a position of open and defiant antagonism to the South, the Administhat overshadows every other question of public

the penalties of desertion."

We are anxious to know in what condition the Democratic party will be, when Douglas of ever, in her receipts, one needs to keep Illinois. Forney of Pennsylvania, and Broder- dairy, as she uses "cream" in everything. What ick of California, are scouted from its ranks. are the denizens of cities to do, who see noth Every free State will be in the hands of the ing but pale-blue milk the year round? Soda

policy. He stands shoulder to shoulder with the Black Republican party of the North, on the

allies do then? It is a little singular, that while such sheets The Golden Age of American Oratory. By Edward as the Star, of this city, pour out denunciation upon the head of Senator Douglas, the Richmond Enquirer, an able and old defender of ten and sometimes elequent sketches of Clar. Slavery, and published in one of its strongholds, Webster, Fisher Ames, Choate, Everett, Pinck.

treats the Illinois Senator with marked cour- ney, Chapin, Beecher, and Wendell Phillips. tesy and respect. It says: "His former eminent services to the South demand that he should not be denounced, be-fore ample time has been allowed for an exam-ination of the position which he occupies. That Judge Douglas has for many years been the man upon whom the people of the South have relied, with perfect confidence, no one will deny. Gratitude for past services, respect for eminent talents, and sound policy, alike demand that the language of friendly remonstrance—nay, even expressions of affectionate entreaty, rather than of harsh denunciation—should be used towards our former benefactors. When men like Douglas make a false step, and we have

reason to believe that they are tottering upon the brink of the abyes of political destr they should not be thrust prematurely over, and eir fall greeted with execrations and abuse. Until, therefore, the clearest evidence is furnished us that Senator Douglas has become an wowed enemy of the Administration, and a

foe to our rights, we shall not hold him up to our readers as an apostate and a Black Repub-A Thrilling Adventure with the Mormons C. G. Langdon, formerly connected with the

United States Surveyor's office in Utah, was engaged in his official duties at the time the United States Court was broken up, and witnessed the stampede of Uncle Sam's officers. Brigham Young having declared that no United States official should again set foot in the Valley, Langdon was prompted to visit Salt Lake City, and see what preparations the Mormons were making. He saw them casting cannon shot, and manufacturing grape and cannister in great abundance, and some fifty men making Colt's dragoon-size revolvers. He was detected, however, and "spotted" for destruction.

Me says:
"Accordingly, on the 25th day of July, when crossing the street, I was assailed by a party of ruffians, was knocked down, and most shameally beaten with clubs and stones. I was literally cut and bruised and mangled all over my head, face, breast, hands, and arms. I was sken home unconscious, and had it not been or some emigrants there who interposed, I should have been brutally murdered in the streets, and without the least possible chance to defend myself.

"All was quiet until the night of the 27th of July. I was disturbed by loud rapping at the ack door of the office, (I lived next door,) and also heard voices at the front door. I heard Mr. Wilson raise the window above, and ask down and deliver himself up, under arrest, by He asked what charge they had against him Come down, and we'll d-n soon show you, was the reply.
"The next heard was the door being broken

open, and the voice of Mr. W. in expostulation with them. The entreaties of his wife, begging for them to spare her husband, mingled with with their oaths and obscene expressions, rendered the scene perfectly heart-sickening.

I lay almost powerless with the pain of my wounds and conflicting thoughts and emotions, until suddenly I was thoroughly aroused by hearing them beneath my window and at the back door. I told my wife not to make a noise, or even cry; she did not cry, but her last words were, 'For God's sake, George, fly! Go, go, if you can; I—I—cannot see you murdered! Oh, go! and I will do the best I can to detain

and one stocking, when without any ceremony the door was burst open, and a posse of mid-night assassins entered below. I motioned to my wife to extinguish the light, which she did. They immediately made a rush for the stairs, expecting no doubt that I was preparing for fight, but I could not have killed a mouse then. I stopped and kissed my infant boy, (perhaps for the last time on earth,) then barely had for the last time on earth,) then barely had time to leap from the window, and in doing so I cut my foot very badly. It seemed the Fates were against me. But suddenly the thought struck my mind, that if I could possibly make my escape, I might probably be the means of saving Wilson—thinking they dare not execute heir bloody purpose on one alone, as the other would be too formidable a witness against them. For I thought of my wife and childyet live to rescue them from the blighting influ-ence of their teachings—from a life of poverty, ignorance, and wretchedness. Thus, with renewed energy, I pursued my way threeon fields and thickets, barefooted s headed, and nearly nude; but at last I found a friend who relieved me, all that lay in his power, by giving me a pair of moccasins and an old hat. Thanks, my friend; may you never

want rener.

I was hotly pursued several days. The next
morning after I started for California, I had
the satisfaction of seeing seven of my pursuers, teeth, pass me within wenty yards, while I was secreted behind a sage-bush. I could not refrain from a smile, even then, in my critical position, to see their es and pistols hung to their belts, while

had not even a penknife.

I have not yet heard from Salt Lake, and do not know the fate of Wilson. I entertain but tle fears for the safety of my wife and child. The Mormons seldom molest or harm a woman, except to coerce her into measures that are sometimes very disagreeable. I rely entirely on the well-known fortitude and firmness of my wife, and do not think I shall be disappointed.

The Rebieb.

Mason Brothers. For sale by W. Ballantyne, W. ington, D. C.

This is one of the most agreeably-written bi the important advantage over that written b Mr. Davis, that it is condensed and abridged into one volume, though this contains new The North British Review. New York: Leonard 800

& Co. For sale by Taylor & Maury.

The November number of this able Review One, entitled "Slavery and the Slave States," will receive general attention this side the A lantic. It is written with manifest ability, an by a person conversant with American institu The South, after interpreting the principle of tions, which cannot be said of the author of minster Quarterly. A review of "Sir A, A son's Histories," an article on "Luttrell's Di ary," one on the "Memoirs of John Dalton. the people of a Territory to develop their insti-tutions 'in their own way,' free from all outside most readable portions of this number

London Quarterly Review. Published and for sale

The October number of this work contain the usual quantity and quality of matter. India," " Court of James I," " A Voyage Iceland," &c., make up its contents. tration, and the Democracy, on the one issue A Physiological Cook Book. By Mrs. Horace Ma. Boston : Ticknor & F

The authorship of this book will be sure to one distinctive principle of their platform. He is an apostate from the faith, and should suffer should be a good one, coming from such a source-and, after an examination, we pronounce it such. To follow Mrs. Mann, how Republicans, or at least the enemies of the Slave and saleratus are eschewed by Mrs. Mann, and Democracy. What will the "South" and its every other substance which she considers to be hnetful.

Packer. Boston : Whittemore, Miles, & Hall In this nea volume we have carefully wri The style of the author is perspicuous and animated, and he has succeeded in making a very interesting book.

White Lies. Part IV. By Charles Reade. Bo

We have noticed the previous parts of this story, and accorded to it the merit of being lively, witty, and interesting. The conclusion of the tale does not change our opinion of its character as previously expressed. Mr. Reade's stories are all animated and crowded with inci dent. Sometimes he is dandvish in style-or in other words, affected, but he is never dail This should cover a multitude of literary sins. Missionary Travels and Researches in South Africa. By

David Livingstone, LL. D. New York: Harper

This volume has been anxiously looked during the last three months, and has at las made its appearance as a reprint this side the Atlantic. The volume is issued in a quarto form, and contains over 700 pages and over 40 for the year. David Livingstone, the author of it, is a hero who ranks with Kane, Sir John Franklin, Mungo Park, and other illustrious discoverers. He tells his story modestly, is lovely language, but every page abounds with incident, and the reader is enchained till the

bulky volume is finished. Mr. Livingstone was a plain missionary, s out from England to the wilds of Africa. It is singular fact, that twelve of the sixteen years spent in the interior of Africa he was accompanied by his wife and young children-the together making the renowned discovery Lake Ngami. Before, however, making hi ongest journeys, he sent his family to England This occurred in 1850, he then expecting to join them there two years afterward, but di not till 1856. The journey from the Cape of Good Hope to Loando, on the West Coast, and the subsequent one thence across the African continent to the Eastern ocean, will carry his name to future generations as a resolute, selfpossessed, and successful traveller. He wa alone in these journeyings-that is, he was not accompanied by any white man-and, with pro dence and an inventive genius, surmounted a the difficulties which lay in his path. He was often in the very jaws of death, but escaped, time after time, almost miraculously.

The chief merit of Mr. Livingstone's jou may be his vast additions to the geographic knowledge of the world, but it is not the only merit. The example of such a man, the pictur of such hereism as his, not only interests, b purifies and ennobles him who stops to look

Portraits of My Marr'ed Friends. By Uncle Ben. York : Appleton & Co.

"Uncle Ben" evidently has a prejudic against married people. His portraits of hi married friends are not, upon the whole, pleas ant to look at. There are bright exception but not many. Uncle Ben should have married him a pretty, faithful, loving wife, and he would have written a somewhat different book, we are sure—if he had written any at all. Ten to one, he would have, in this event, been so happy a never to have written one! The sketches in the volume are very

written, and will furnish amusement for a win ter's evening.

The January number of the Atlantic maj strike the reader at first to be a little heavy, but it is really an excellent specimen of the new monthly. A few of the articles are upon ma ters pertaining to the arts and sciences, there is the usual assortment of spicy and read able papers. Among those which have plet us most, we may mention a poem entitled tawba Wine," and another, entitled "The We ding Veil," a fine historical sketch of Spartace full of interest and fire, another instalment Dr. Holmes's breakfast-table talk, a spir poem, "Tacking Off Shore," with the gent smack of salt water in it," and a spirited a severe review of the President's Message. together, it is a capital number.

Slavery in Kansas.

The Charleston Mercury, which represents a large number of Representatives and Sentors in the present Congress, says, in its control in the present Congress, says, in its control in the present Congress, says, in its control in the present Congress, says, Pensident's ments on the Kansas parts of the

"We differ, too, with the President, as to submitted to the vote of the people. ot think that the question of Slavery is submitted to the vote of the out or voted in, Slavery exists, and has a antee in the Constitution that it shall not terfered with; whilst, if the Slavery par Kansas can keep or get the maj Legislature, they may open wide the

BIR WOAFF. The St. Louis Kansas. Major tain Van Vleit, (George N. Sandon the 22d, on the Leavenworth Stanton was still with the approbation was confollows: "The reported out to be altog probably occurre "The trouble have resulted in local quarrel, no the election, alth Pro-Slavery men ouri for assistan

NO. 5

on the 18th by M for two compan once dispatched leo sent off two c (Territorial milit and see that they "The Legislat passed an act, su tution to a vote on the fifth of Constitution with without Slavery; A very stringent providing again judges of election ernor and Speak had been made to on the 21st taken recinct, so as to A good many the river, and going pate in the election "It was reporte one or two bills, not insisted on pa the necessary maj had called a Ma recommend to Co abling act. They the Administration

The Af

Private advices

session of the foll collision at Fort

"The smoulder is at last breaking

Pro-Slavery men tate it on the peo quences. Fort S tragedy has open held at that point, were indicted for of the bogus Legis the crime pu isha victims to this odi to have further in was denied them. the court records mined not to be to tice, they claimed ensuing, they were lieans. In turn, t the support of the assailants to sur then permitted to time, they have co en to wreak veng Territory. The v have principally go ville, and Nevada, he communities You may expect to heir fature procee The N On the 14th inst s of the Legislatu zation of the Terri

This law repeale ed by the last Legi tion takes place board of officers, c efal, eight Brigad General, one Insper ster, General one Surgeon Gener ed by the Legislat Territory is a mer Commander-in chief ary board has the drill, and put into s of the Territory. A gency, and to act This militia bill, of the Legislature, w for his approval. A To the House of Re

GENTLEMEN : He titled "An act to militia of the Territ presented yesterday No necessity seer egitimately connect for which the Legis the importance of av irritate the minds of gendered by any mi issent from that pa e election of change should be m of appointment, I am y those who are li vice under the law. But the most fata law, and that which mind, is to be four

which authorizes ";

board to call out

By the organic ac

and is charged with faithfully executed. virtually depose his would place him in a posed of the genera oluding himself it might at any time. might at any time jority.

In my judgment, direct conflict with t therefore be null a might be conflict. hostile to the acknowliberty, which require military to the civil majority of the gene the power to judge military force of the ato action, would be

Secretary Stanton' parties. The Legislation' parties. The Legislation by a two-thirds the Legislature them for the purpose of electing the military box was appointed to reping was adopted:

Major General, J. Louee; secondan Hall; fourth, S McDaniel; sixth, Jo G. S. Hillyer; eighttant G.

A. Hillyer; eightliant General, C. Chau Ant General, C. Chau I. Hill; Quarterman ner; Commissary Go Jorgeon General, Di Il is expected that own on the 16th. Jished may be sum regislature repealed that any be sum that I have expected that I have expected

Rebieb. ames Parton. New York: by W. Ballantyne, Wash.

est agreeably-written biin some respects, the ge over that written by ondersed and abridged this contains nearly which we have lately g or more readable, and quire popularity. There

New York: Leonard Scon ber of this able Review les of unusual interest.

uly number of the Westreview of "Sir A. Alirticle on "Luttrell's Di-

one or two bills, but that the Legislature had not insisted on passing them, although having

the necessary majority.

"The Walker Democrats of the Territory had called a Mass Territorial Convention to meet on the 24th, to endorse his course, and recommend to Congress the passage of an en-abling act. They would appose the course of the Administration, as was evident from the tone of the primary meetings."

The Affray at Fort Scott. Private advices has put the Democrat in pos-session of the following explanation of the late

"The smouldering hostility, so lcng pent up, is at last breaking out in the Territory, and the Pro-Slavery men seem determined to precipitate it on the people without regard to consequences. Fort Scott is the scene where the tragedy has opened. During the last court held at that point, twenty-three Free State men were indicted for rebellion, under the statutes of the bogus Legislature of 1856, which makes the crime pu ishable by death. Friends of the victims to this odious and bloody code wished to have further investigation of the case, which was denied them. They then requested to see the court records, and were refused. Determined not to be treated with such arrant injus-tice, they claimed their right, and, a squabble ensuing, they were set upon by the Pro-Slavery attaches of the court, and a mob of their partisans. In turn, the Free State men rallied to the support of their friends, and compelled the assailants to surrender. The captives were assances to detrease. The captures were then permitted to leave uninjured. Since that time, they have crossed the line into Missouri, where they have raised a force, and now threaten to wreak vengeance when they get to the have principally gone from Little Osage, Papin-ville, and Nevada, but the general sentiment of the communities do not endorse the inroad. You may expect to hear other news as soon as

their future proceedings are known." The New Militia Law.

On the 14th inst., a law passed both branches of the Legislature, providing for the organization of the Territorial militia.

This law repealed all the militia laws enacted by the last Legislature. The new organizaboard of efficers, consisting of one Major Gen-eral, eight Brigadier Generals, one Adjutant General, one Inspector General, one Quarter-master, General, one Commissary General, and one Surgeon General. These officers are elect-Territory is a member of the board, and is Commander-in chief of the militia. This miliary board has the power to organize, equip, drill, and put into serviceable shape, the of the Territory. A majority of the board are empowered to call out the militia in any emergency, and to act independent of the Commander-in-chief. This militia bill, after passing both branches

of the Legislature, was sent to Secretary Stanton for his approval. After considering the matter wo days, Mr. Stanton returned the following

To the House of Representatives of the Territory of Kansas:

GENTLEMEN : Herewith I return the bill entitled "An act to organize and regulate the militia of the Territory of Kansas," which was presented yesterday for my approval, but from which I am compelled to withhold my sanction. No necessity seems to me to demand a re-organization of the militia at the present time; the importance of avoiding everything which, at this critical juncture of effairs, might serve to irritate the minds of the people, and arouse apprehensions, such as might naturally be engendered by any military movement whatever.

He assumed that Point Arenas was the head-

law, and that which is entirely conclusive to my mind, is to be found in the seventh section, authorizes "a majority of the military board to call out the militia in any emer-

ntory is made commander-in-chief of the militia, eluding himself it is true, but in which he might at any time be overruled by the ma-

AFFAIRS IN KANSAS.

The St. Lonis Democrat has later news from Kassas.

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As a construction of the Construction of the Compton Constitution to a vote of the boople on the 4th of January next. This uncoffrom the heaves, with small arms, and imported the compton of the compton of

GENTLEMEN: I herewith return the bill originating in your House, entitled "An act repeal-ing an act, entitled 'An act to provide for taking a census, and election for delegates to a

Convention."

In my communication to the two Houses, at the commencement of the present session of the Legislative Assembly, I distinctly stated my

The bill was immediately passed over the veto. In the House the vote stood 29 to 1; in

Stanton's approval of the act for submitting the Lecompton Constitution to the people on the first Monday in January. Mr. Stanton has stated that he shall sign it, but he is at bis "claim," two or three miles out of town, this without Slavery. Second — Constitution with Slavery. Third—Against the Constitution of the compton that the Legislature passed an act submitting the Calhoun Constitution to a vote of the people of the Territory, on the 5th of January, in three forms: First—Constitution with Slavery. Second — Constitution without Slavery. Third—Against the Constitution with Slavery.

The President's message was not received here until to-night. Gov. Stanton immediately had that portion of it relating to Kansas affairs printed and circulated in the Legislature. During a recess of the House, a meeting was organized, and it was read aloud. Its sophistry and special pleading elicited [decided manifes tations of disapprobation.]

Detailed Account of Walker's Surrender-Inter-

We are indebted to the New York Times for the following, dated Aspinwall, December 19: You heard by the Star of the West of the anding of General Walker and his men on the Point Arenas, directly under the guns of the Saratoga. I have now to announce to you his and such a measure is not, in my judgment, legitimately connected with the general purpose for which the Legislative Assembly is now convened. Moreover, I am deeply impressed with the importance of participants of the such control of the such con

gendered by any military movement whatever.

Looking to the provisions of the bill itself, I dissent from that part of it which provides for the election of general officers by the two Houses of the Legislative Assembly. If any change should be made from the present mode of appointment Lem of expinion that the officers change should be made from the present mode of appointment, I am of opinion that the cfficers in question should be elected by the people, or by those who are liable to be called into serwe under the law.

But the most fatal objection to the proposed

But the most fatal objection to the proposed had previously gone up the river, captured two steamers and the Fort of Castillo. Thus far, all had gone well. He had command of the river, and only waited for his reinforcements to go up into the interior and carry all before

The Wabash arrived off Greytown on the and is charged with the duty of seeing the laws faithfully executed. The proposed law would virtually depose him from his position, and would place him in the power of a board, composed of the general officers of the militia, including himself it is true, but in which he might at any time of the second of the second of the general officers of the militia, including himself it is true, but in which he might at any time of the second of the s Aspinwall, (which was on the afternoon of the 3d,) a most presumptuous letter from Walker, in which the writer styled himself "President

Aspinwait, which was on the afternoon of the draws and have discussed the substitution of the market conflict with the organic act, and would be indirect conflict with the organic act, and would be indirect conflict with the organic act, and would be indirect conflict with the organic act, and would be indirect conflict with the organic act, and would be indirect on the conflict with the organic act, and would be to discussed the substitution of the most deep residual to the conflict of the substitution of the most days of the civil power. To confer upon a superity of the general officers of the militial power to judge of the occasion when the militial power to judge of the occasion when the most days force of the Territory should be called in a ction, would be to establish a military desponsible to the House in which it originated.

First P. Stanton.

This there complon, December 15, 1857.

Lecompton, December 15, 1

Commissary General, L. W. Eldridge; on General, Dr. S. B. Prenties.

Commodore Paulding had previously blockaded the month of the river San Juan, so that the Legislature will adomay be summed up as follows; The lature regaled the lature procedule of the Sara-

A "filibuster" correspondent of the Herald

thus describes the scene on board the United States steamer Fulton, at Punta Arenas, when Walker, after his surrender, went on board: I had preceded him, and was standing abaft

Lecompton, Dec. 16, 1857.

The bill was immediately passed over the veto. In the House the vote stood 29 to 1; in the Senate the vote for it was unanimous.

The Protesting Resolutions.

The subjoined message from the Governor was received at the same time with his veto:

Lecompton, Dec. 16, 1857.

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Lecompton of the naval officer almost shading form of the naval officer almost shading form

tution.

Stringent measures have been adopted for watching the polls on the 21st, and committees appointed in each precinct to take the names of all the voters, so as to detect false returns. A good many Missourians are going over to vote.

An arctitus affeat occurred at Doninhan in An exciting affray occurred at Doniphan, in which a Free State man named Latham was

The report of Lane's death is false. Acting Governor Stanton has vetoed the mi-itia and other obnoxious bills, which were not nsisted on by a majority of the Legislature. insisted on by a majority of the Legislature.

An express has recently arrived at Leavenworth, from the Utah expedition, which brings information that the whole force, with the exception of Col. Cock and his command, were concentrated at Black Fork, and were moving towards Fort Bridger. Their progress was slow, sometimes making only two or three miles a day. Hourly the animals were giving out, and it was thought that all would perish this winter. The supply trains were all with the military, and provisions were abundant. The report that two companies of infantry had met with reverses en route for Utah, is without reverses en route for Utah, is without foundation. Five companies of Col. Sumner's regiment of lst cavalry have recently taken win-

ter quarters at Fort Riley.

The Democrat has further advices from Kansas, stating that the Legislature has passed an act repealing the law authorizing a Constitu-

The militia law was passed over Gov. Stanton's veto. Lane has been appointed major general, with eight brigadiers, an adjutant, and a full military organization.

St. Louis, Dec. 24.—The Missourians are said to be assembled in strong force along the border, and more fighting is apprehended.

The Territorial Executive Committee has issued a call for reassembling of the Delegate Convention held at Lawrence on the 2d inst., to take place on the 22d for the purpose of o take place on the 22d, for the purpose of to take place on the 22d, for the purpose of considering the best course to pursue in consequence of the Legislature having failed to submit the Topeka Constitution along with the Lecompton Constitution to a vote of the people.

Cincinnati, Dec. 25.—The Gazette has advices from Kansas to the 17th. The Legislature had passed "An act repealing an act, entitled "An act to provide for taking a census and election for delegates to a Convention," over the veto of Governor Stanton.

In the House the vote stood 29 to 1; in the Senate the vote for it was unanimous.

A rumor that both Messrs. Walker and Stanton have been removed by the President was

the war into Missouri.

Gen. Denver had assumed the Governorship, and issued an address, exhorting the people to appeal to the ballot box for the settlement of their difficulties.

It is stated, also, that President Calhoun, of the Constitutional Convention has invited him.

they canded a militia law, which was to be stanting and by Stanton, and passed over his veto.

In a year, the programme of the Cantifucional Conventions, has invited him-camp. Capt. Engle had the day before remaining and by Stanton, and passed over his veto.

In a year, the programme of the Calhoun, of the Cantifucional Conventions, has invited him-capt. Engle had the day before remaining and the officers of the Legislature to be disposition of the launches. He was directed

Lawrence.

The Lawrence Convention was to meet on the 23d, to decide whether to vote for State officers. Many favor such a course, with a view of crushing the State Government. Mr. Stanton is mentioned as a candidate for Governor.

Later from California. New York, Dec. 27 .- The steamer Northern Light, from Aspinwall, with California dates to the 5th instant, and \$2,000,000 in specie, arrived here this evening, at ten o'clock.

The filibuster General Walker comes a pas-

For Castillo and four steamers had been captured by Walker; but subsequently Walker and 150 men were captured by Commodore Paulding, of the frigate Wabash. The men were sent in the Saratoga to Norfolk, whilst Walker comes to New York on his parole. The lake and river steamers were handed over to the garging. ths garrison.
Col. Anderson and fifty Americans still held

Fort Castillo and the river San Jaan. He had three months' provisions, six pieces of artillery, and an abundance of ammunition.

Captain Engle, of the Wabash, came bearer of dispatches to the Government.

The new steamer C. Morgan, seized by Com. Paulding, was put in charge of the American Consul at Greytown.

There had been heavy rains in California, reviving trade, and imparting new vigor to the mining operations. Six hundred Chinese have left for home.

The markets were quiet at San Francisco.

The markets were quiet at San Francisco.

Money was in active demand.

A force of only fifty men captured Walker and his army!
Martinez has been elected President of Nicaragua, and was making active preparations for an energetic war on Costa Rica. The latter had sent 400 men against Col. Anderson.

The revolution in Bolivia has been successful. The Chincha Islands are in the power of

Minnesota.

Gov. Medary, in his message, favors the building up such a system of common schools as shall extend the blessing of education to all with the elections of the 21st of December I had preceded him, and was standing abaft the mizenmast when the General came over the rail. Every eye in all the crowd of officers, as shall extend the blessing of education to all parts of the future State; trusts the University will receive the fostering attention of the Legislative Assembly has no power to repeal the act for organizing the late Constitutional Convention, after its functions have been executed, I cannot approve the bill for that purpose, but now return it to the House in which it originated.

Fred. P. Stanton,

Acting Governor.

Lecompton, Dec. 16, 1857.

The bill was immediately passed over the veto. In the House the vote stood 29 to 1; in the House the present came over the the mizenmast when the General Came over the rail. Levery eye in all the crowd of officers, as shall extend the blessing of education to all parts of the future State; trusts the University will receive the fostering as shall extend the blessing of education to all parts of the future State; trusts the University will receive the fostering as shall extend the blessing of education to all parts of the future State; trusts the University will receive the fostering as shall extend the bl

in the integrity, wisdom, and patriotism, of the National Administration, and we confidently believe that the foregoing principles of the Democratic party will be fairly and faithfully applied in the admission of Kansas into the Union.

Instructions to Secretary Denver. Acting Gover: WASHINGTON, Dec. 23, 1857. The President, in response to a call of the enate, to day sent a large mass of documents

on Kansas affairs-among them the following DEPARTMENT OF STATE. Washington, December 11, 1857. lames W. Denver, Esq., Secretary and

Acting Governor of Kansas Territory: Acting Governor of Mansas Terruory:

Sir: You have already been informed that
Mr. Stanton has been removed from the office
of Secretary of the Territory of Kansas, and
that you have been appointed in his place. I
desire now to state to you distinctly the reason
of this change. The Convention which met at
Lecompton on the 1st of September had framed
a Constitution, and had authorized its President
to submit the question to the people of Kansas to submit the question to the people of Kansas on the 21st of December, whether this Constitu-tion should be adopted with or without Slavery. The importance of the issue could not well be over-estimated. It involved the complete and authoritative settlement of the only subject of difference which had seriously agitated Kansas or interfered with its prosperity. The qualified electors, therefore, to whom this settlement was referred, not only had unquestionable right to attend at the polls and give their votes on the day appointed, but they were required to do so by the highest considerations of public duty. In the exercise of this right, moreover, they were entitled to adequate protection by the Territorial Government, and the acting Gov-Territorial Government, and the acting Governor was bound to employ all legal means at his command to give security and fairness to the election. With the conflicting opinions which prevailed in the Territory on the question submitted, he had no right to interfere. They had their appropriate issue at the ballot-box, and to that peaceful arbitrament they might safely be referred. The great objects to be accomplished, in the opinion of the President, were to preserve the peace of the Territory and secure freedom in the election. Entertaining these views, he was surprised to learn that the Secretary and Acting Governor had, on the first of December, issued his proclamation for a special seasion of the Territorial Legislature on the 7th instant, only a few weeks in advance of its regular time of meeting, and only fourteen days before a decision was to be made on the question submitted by the Convention. The course of Mr. Stanton the President seriously believed by the convention of the seriously believed by the convention.

course of Mr. Stanton the President seriously believes has thrown a new element of disc among the excited people of Kansas, and it is directly at war, therefore, with the peaceful policy of the Administration.

For this reason, he has felt it his duty to re-

There is nothing authentic from Fort Scott.

A bearer of dispatches from the acting Governor of Kansas passed through here yesterday for Washington. The poll was not opened at Lawrence.

The Lawrence Convention was to meet on the 23d, to decide whether to vote for State of the 23d, to decide whether to vote for State of the 23d, to decide whether to vote for State of the 23d, to decide whether to vote for State of the 23d, to decide whether to vote for State of the 23d, to decide whether to vote for State of the 23d, to decide whether to vote for State of the 23d, to decide whether to vote for State of the 23d, to decide whether to vote for State of the 23d, to decide whether to vote for State of the 23d, to decide whether to vote for State of the 23d, to decide whether to vote for State of the 23d, to decide whether to vote for State of the 23d, to decide whether to vote for State of the protection of all citizens in the exercise of the exercise of their just rights, and applies to one legal and sixty five newspapers published, being an increase of over one hundred during the past two years, and a good portion of them are German.

The report, often proved to be fallacious, that the Emperor of Japan is about to change its

and 26th of January, in the mode and manner I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant, Lewis Cass, Secretary.

From Mexico.

From Mexico.

New Orleans, Dec. 25.—By the arrival at this port to-day of the steamer Tennessee, the Picayune is in receipt of intelligence from Vera Cruz to the 21st instant, and corresponding dates from other portions of the Republic. The news is of the highest importance.

The Constitution of the country had been overthrown, the Federal Congress and Supreme Court broken up and dispersed, and Comonfort declared absolute dictator, with power to call an extraordinary Congress. The whole Capital was in arms, and other Municipalities, including Vera Cruz, had given in their prompt adhesion to the new order of things.

The revolution in the city of Mexico took place on the 17th instant. The movement was a sudden, bold, and daring one, and crowned with the most complete success. It was planned by Capacital the control of th

with the most complete success. It was plan ned by Comonfort, and then intrusted to Gen ned by Comonfort, and then intrusted to Gen.
Paez, who carried it triumphantly into execution, without any active resistance on the part of the people. Indeed, the latter evinced their joy in various ways, and unhesitatingly hailed Comonfort as their supreme ruler.

There were but few arrests made, though

among the few were several men of distinction.

A number of the Ministry sent in their resignation the same day.

The latest advices from the city are contained in a letter to the *Picayune*, dated 19th instant, which represents that "everything is going on

Later advices from Yucatan are also furnish-

ed. The country still continued distracted by civil war.

Sisal, which at previous dates was in possession of the Campeachy troops and in a state of blockade, had been captured by the Reactionists, but was again retaken by the former, and strong force of good troops were stationed a that point, to defend it from further assaults.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

A correspondent of the Raleigh Standard says: "Of our North Carolina delegation much is expected. The Senators are men good and

An action of debt by a wife against her hus hand, to recover money loaned by her to her husband, being property acquired after her marriage, was tried in the Court of Common Pleas of Perry Co., Pa., a few days ago, Judge Graham presiding. The question was, whether a wife could maintain suit against her husband The court decided that she could, and directed a verdict for the plaintiff of \$2,508.—Milwau-

A London paper says that Messrs. Longman, having taken the advice of the highest authorities of the present day upon questions relating to the English language and literature, have signified their intention of having the word telegram" henceforth inserted in all dictionaries published by them, and that it will accordingly appear as a recognised word in the forthcoming edition of Johnson's Dictionary which is to be published under the superint dence of Dr. Latham.

The correspondence which took place a year ago in reference to the bombardment of Grey town, has been transmitted by the President t the Senate, in accordance with their request On behalf of the French residents at Greytown the French Minister, Count de Sartiges, repre-sents that it was impossible that their goods could be removed from the effect of the cannonading by the Cyane. In reply is Mr. Marcy's letter, expressing an inability to perceive an propriety in the request for the payment of in-demnity. Of this the Count acknowledges the receipt, and states that Mr. Marcy's communication shall be sent to the French Government Here endeth the correspondence with Count de Sartiges; but none was produced that had passed between Mr. Marcy and the Pritish Minister, although the resolution of the Senate demanded all that had passed.

James Buchanan's Administration will b James Buchanan's Administration will be noted, hereafter, for its general inconsistencies. Without alluding to its desertion of the doctrine of popular sovereignty under which it was elected, we have but to state, as initiatory to a series of inconsistencies, the fact that, after the most violent tirade in the message against banks, irredeemable bank notes, and paper money generally, the very first demand of the Administration is, the issue of irredeemable paper promises to pay, in the shape of Treasury notes. This act is called for by a hard-money Administration, and is passed by hard-money Demiseration, and is passed istration, and is passed by hard money Dem ocrats, while at the same time the Administra

For this reason, he has felt it his duty to remove him.

From these views you will readily understand what the President regards as the chief duty which devolves upon you as Mr. Stanton's successor. This duty is to preserve peace in Kanasa. Every person entitled to vote on the Constitution ought to have safe access to the polls, and to be free from any restraints whatever in the exercise of the elective franchise.

If the civil power is found insufficient for this purpose, the troops of the United States should be employed in aid of it, and it may be a wise precaution to have them stationed, in advance, within reach of those places where, in your judgment, their services are likely to be required. It is earnestly hoped that the use of the military power may be wholly avoided. Violence is always less likely to occur when the means are known to be at hand for its prompt suppression. Should the military force become absolutely necessary to keep the peace, you will find full instructions with reference to the proper mode of applying it in my communications to Governor Walker, of March 29, July 25, and Sept. 2, 1857, and in those subsequently written to Mr. Stanton. Of these last, that of Nov. 30 was taken to Kansas by you, and you had a copy of it. All of them will doubtles be found in the archives of the Governor at Lecompton. They refer prominently to the preservation of the peace at certain important volunt in the archives of the Governor at Lecompton. They refer prominently to the preservation of the peace at certain important volunt in the archives of the Governor at Lecompton. They refer prominently to the preservation of the peace at certain important volunt is not intended to be confined to those special occasions. It extends, of course,

The Milwaukie and Mississippi Railroad earned about \$80,000 in November, and will earn \$45,000 in December. The floating debt has been reduced to \$70,000, but there is \$30,000 more due on coupons. By ninety days, the road expects to be clear of floating debts.

snow prevailed over a considerable extent of the South, bearing from the southwest. A gentleman from Wilmington, N. C., states that it man from Wilmington, N. C., states that it commenced at that city on Friday morning, and was falling heavily in Virginia as he passed through that State. In some places it was on a level of from twelve to fifteen inches deep. It commenced snowing here on Saturday morning, but only fell in sufficient depth to whiten

We learn that the War Department received on Saturday information by telegraph from Lieut. General Scott, announcing his receipt of favorable intelligence from the Utah expedi-tion. On the 7th of November, Colonels John son and Smith, and the trains, had overtaken Col. Alexander, and all were marching upon Fort Bridger, distant only sixteen miles. The troops were in fine spirits, and there was just enough show upon the plains to protect the grass from fire. Fort Bridger, it is understood, is 113 miles from Great Salt Lake city.

graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1819, and was admitted to the bar at Pitts-burg in 1821. He was a prominent actor in the campaign of 1824, in favor of General Jackson as President. He moved to Mississipis expected. The Senators are men good and true; from the previous experience and bearing of the members of the House, they will, if they do their duty, make their mark."

This we can confidently say—our members will make their mark, if they do what a majority of their constituents are compelled to do whenever they sign.—Fayetteville (N. C.) Observer. from that State in 1836. In 1845, he was appointed, by President Polk, Secretary of the Treasury. Since that time, he has been a manager of the great Pacific Railroad scheme, and numerous land and railroad speculations. Says an exchange: "In person, Mr. Walker is a small, bald-headed, bustling little man, with large salf extense share even and review temperature. uncommon energy and elasticity of mind and body, is calculated to pass in the world for all he is worth."

MARRIAGE.

Married on Tuesday, December 1, at the residence of John Woodruff, Esq., by the Rev. D. Read, Mr. James Buckland, of St. Louis, and Miss Georgiana Cushman, late of California

At the same time and place, by Mr. JOSEPH A. BUCKLAND and Miss PAMELIA D WOODBUFF, both of St. Louis.

Died, November 13, at his residence near Tenleyville, Washington county, Pennsylvania, Edward Campbell, sr., aged 75 years.

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